A WHOLESOME PAPER -

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THEIR BRAVERY

The Terrible Fighting That was Done Before Manila Surrendered.

THE ASTOR BATTERY BEARS THE BRUNT

Of the Fire of the Spaniards, But Gloriously Sustains the Elan of the American Soldiery-Private Phoenix Shot Dead While Raising Old Glory on the Ramparts of the Spanish Defenses. Our Soldiers Fought Through Four Lines of Entrenchments, and When the White Flag Was Raised General Jaudenes Burst Into Tears-List of Killed and Wounded.

the lines.

artridges

Eighteenth regulars drove the Spaniards

back in panic. East and west vied in

deeds of bravery. The soldiers knew

on Friday night that an attack was to be

made. Revielle was sounded at 4

o'clock. The troops arose singing and

camped in swamps or lying in ditches

cheering. For weeks they have been en-

filled with water, exposed to the tropical

rains. They had waited patiently for

the order to attack and when it came the

emonstrations were unanimous along

A heavy rain set in as the troops left

amp. The men marched two miles in

Each carried two days rations and 150

The American entrenchments extended

from the beach on the left 1,500 yards in

a northeast direction, terminating in a

rice swamp. The ground was covered

vith water, bamboos and rank vegeta-

tion. The enemy's trenches varied from

200 to 500 yards. The one in front was

the Manila road and 1,200 yards further

is the Pasay road. Both roads passed

through the lines into the city. Almost

impassable swamps lie between the

General Greene's brigade occupied the

brigade had the right on both sides of

General McArthur was a Spanish bat-

The monitor Monterey at 9 a. m., steamed slowly across the bay in front

The enemy had two lines of intrench-

stream. Next beyond was the powde

fortress on the south and seaward sides.

the division which was composed of two

Suddenly at 9:30 a. m., the Olympia

opened fire with her starboard 5-inch

guns at a range of 4,000 yards. The

troops cheered and waved hats. The

first shots fell short, but again and

again the guns roared and the projec-

tiles fell closer and closer to the enemy's

The Raleigh and Petrel covered with

the national colors, tried their 5-inch

and 6-inch gune at 3,500 yards. Shell

after shell burst in the fort and drove

Manila. Every shot was marked by de-

Soon the enemy deserted the trenches

in front of General Greene, but ran off to

the right into the bamboo swamps. Ther

Two shots from the battery in the

Then the orders to advance were given

The Chievage to have the great The Colorado troops formed in column with their flag flung to the breeze and dashed into the Rio Cingaion, wading waist deep. The Californians followed. The enemy's Mausers began to crack in the bushes in front and on the left, but the shooting was wild.

A Veritable Hero.

The Colorado men ran up to the fort

and took possession. Private Phoenix

climbed to the ramparts and pulled

raising the American standard was shot

Thereupon private Richard Holme

seized the flag and ran it up on the pole.

The Colorado, California and the Eigh-

teenth infantry regiments drove the

Spanlards through the streets of Ma-

ammunition in the flight. Their trenches

The troops followed them, capturing the lunetta battery and chasing the ene

my into the walled city.

Gen. Greene passed around the walled city and took Elmondo on the north side of the Pasig river, where he estab-

were filled with Mauser cartridges.

down the Spanish flag, and as he was

bris hurled high in the air.

they began guerrilla work.

magazine, an ancient fortress me one six-inch gun. Immense sand bag walls and trenches and surrounded the

General Anderson was in comm

brigades.

stronghold,

mud over shoetops to the intrenchments

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 .- A dispatch to I rado and California volunteers and the the World from Manila city, dated August 13, via Hong Kong, says; The hardest fighting at the capture of Manila was done by the Aster battrey, which led the advance.

Brigadier General McArthur, commanding the brigade, complimented the men in the highest terms right in the midst of the battle for their valor and

The Astor battery led the column sur ported by the Minnesota volunteers arthe Twenty-third regulars. The Uta batteries guns were too heavy to move through the swamps.

The march was along the Pasay road on the right of the river Pasis, when the fleet could give no assistance. the junction of the Cingalon road the vanguard came without warning upon a strong Spanish intrenchment. Su'denly the enemy rained a deadly fire upon the Americans, killing two men of the Astor battery, First Sergeant Holmes and Second Sergeant Cremins, and one Minnesota man, private Patterson, at

started to his gun, fired it and the next moment fell dead beside the piece.

The Astor battery was forced to fall back from the murderous fire, temporarily leaving the two guns. But the reserves under Colonel Ovenshine, came up promptly and with their support the Asters charged the enemy with only revolvers for weapons, quickly regained their guns and put into action again with increased vigor. The Spaniards then were speedily put to flight.

The following is the list of casualties in the Astor battery:

KILLED. M. E. Holmes, first sergeant. D. Cremins, second sergeant.

WOUNDED. R. H. Sillman, sergeant. H. Van Horne, corporal.

C. Baker, private. G. Bewtell, private.

C. Dunn, private.

T. J. Hayden, private.

W. H. Seymour, private. C. E. Van Pelt, private.

Private Dunn's wound is serious. The

other wounded men will get well.

The losses were pretty evenly divided between the two brigades. The following are the names of killed and wounded soldiers, outside of the Astor battery:

KILLED. Samuel Howell, Fourteenth regulars. William Lewis, Nebraska volunteers, Robert McCann, Fourteenth regulars. Edward O'Neil, California, volunteers, A. P. Patterson, private, Minnesota

- Phoenix, private, Colorado volun-

August Thollen, private, Twenty-third

WOUNDED. Bjornsted Bursen, captain Minnesota

volunteers, severely. O. Zeback, captain Minnesota volun-

Two shots from the battery in the magazine was the only reply given to the flect's fire. Both were 300 yards short. The gunboat Callao and the launch Barcelo advanced within 1,000 yards and began sending a deadly half from the rapid machine guns. By this time the fortress was deserted and the fleet was signalled to cease firtner. teers, seriously. - Baker, private, Twenty-third vol-

unteers. - Carlson, private, Minnesota vol-

unteers. John Dunmore, private California volunteers.

Afbert Hammerson, private, California volunteers. - Kahl, private, Minnesota volun-

teers. - McCann, private, Twenty-third

regulare. Private Moore, Minnesota volunteers. Private Morgan, Twenty-third regu-

Private Newman, Twenty-third regu-

Private Parker. Twenty-third regu-

Private Tetzoff, Minnesota volunteers The Spanish loss is estimated at not ess than 200, including both killed and wounded, and in the neighborhood of 8,000 captured.

Vast stores of military and naval supplies were selzed. The casualties on the American side were confined to the land side. Not a man on the fleet was in-

Through four lines of intrenchments, driven in a panic to the walled portion of Manila. There the Spanish surrendered.

Spanish General Bursts Into Tears. the stars and stripes were raised Wer the official residence of the governor, Captain General Jaudenes, into tears and his suite hid their faces

Almost impregnable fortifications had been stormed, including four block ouses and innumerable street blockades. All were carired with the pluck and valor characteristic of the Ameri-

In General Greens's brigade, the Colo-

was found impossible. Thousands

nsurgents pillaging as far as possible, out complaints continue to come in.

AMERICAN MONEY

Will be the Future Medium of Exchange in Caba Harriago, tifled in Santiago, tifled in Santiago, 11—The

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 11.-The ast week in Santiago de Cuba has seen he furtherance of reforms and im rovements already under way. New called upon to settle. There has been a low and steady increase in the death

The question of Spanish and Amerian money and their respective values ontinues to agitate the town, and this vil probably last until little of the Spanish money remains, Notwithstand-Spanish money remains. Notwithstand-ing General Wood's announcement that Spanish gold would be deprived of its Cuban increase of 6 per cent on 4ts face value, and that silver was at 50 per cent discount, many have persisted in considering the centen, 25 francs, as worth \$5.30 as formerly; and at no money changer's could one get \$10 in silver for \$15 in gold. Nine dollars in sil-ver was offered, and this only on small amounts.

mounts.
There has been a meeting of merhants in the place with the object of liscussing this matter of values with Jeneral Wood, and the question of its egality was raised, further assurances equility to the control of the control hat the measure applied to all transactions being asked for. The question of egality, however, was not discussed, as he merchants were assured that the uling applied to all transactions, so hat the meeting was rather abruptly erminated.

erminated.
It is being recognized that American aconey will be the money of the future a Cuba. Workmen are publicly advised a insist upon their wages being paid in the company of the com to insist upon their wages being paid in that currency. But unfil the financial situation is cleared up by the disappearance of Spanish coin and the entrance in a sufficient quantity of American coin abuses in the way of exchange will probably continue. Afready small change is becoming very scarce. One cannot exchange gold for Spanish silver, and there is so little American silver that small sales are hard to consumpate and the poor are always imposed upon by the money lenders. Harsh measures from the palace could remedy this by a stringent application of the law and the severe treatment of offenders. 500 yards. To the east of the beach is

One abuse that has been rectified was he exorbitant prices asked for food—a lollar a pound for meat, three dollars or a bag of charcoal that once sold for left from the beach across the Manila. or a bag of charcoal that once sont it.

O cents, and a general continuation of
blockade prices long after their justifiation had been removed. This matter
he palace has ably taken in hand; and
after careful consideration and a distussion of the subject with leading
wholeraters and retailers a tariff in gold
the consideration and a price of the subject with leading
wholeraters and retailers a tariff in gold
the consideration was been extrapred. road to the swamp. General McArthur's wholeraters and retailers a tariff in gold money on provisions has been arranged. Retailers have been notified that infringement of this tariff or schedule will be severely punished, and the community at large is requested to report any overcharge. The prices given out are a great reduction from those prevailing hitherto; but even in the new arrangement there is ample opertunity for good profits, even to 50 per cent in some instances. Thus the retailer has no right to compilain. At some future day, when the commercial situation of Santiago is improved, a further reduction will probably be made. The troops arrived in position on the lines at \$20 a.m. Four battalions of reserves held the Passay road and the general reserve, five full battalions back of General Greene held the territory between the beach and the Munila road. of Manils. The flagship Olympia, the cruiser Raleigh and the gunboat Petrel ments in front of General Greene. Back of these lines was Rio Cingalon, a small

WILL BE PHOTOGRAPHED.

Ill the Dignitaries Who Had Anything to do With Peace Will Sit for Their Ple tures To-day. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Secretary

Ony has sent word that he will return Washington to-morrow morning. At 11 o'clock the secretary will accompany Ambassador Cambon and M. Thiebaut, of the French embassy, to the white ouse, where all the principal figures in that recent notable occurence, the sign-ing of the peace protocol, will be photographed together. The group will in-

reapied together. The group was in-lude the President, Secretary Day, M. Zambon and M. Thiebaut.

The assistant secretaries and other romment officials who participated in the scenes following the signing of the protocol will also be photographed in

protoco? will also be photographed in another group.

It has been the purpose of the French ambassador to go to New York and witness the navai review, but in view of the return of Secretary Day and this engagement at the white house his visit to New York has been cancefied. the Spaniards panic stricken toward Another , vidence of feace.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19 .another evidence that war is at an nd is that Postmaster General Emory mith to-day suspended his order isued at the beginning of the war, that using hostilities all mail communica-ion with Spain and her colonies was to e discontinued. According to the terms of this last order, letters and other mailable matter addressed to persons connected with the United States force connected with the United States force at the Philippine islands. Cuba and Porto Rico, shall continue to be subject to United States domestic postage rates. All other mail addressed to these places shall be subject to the postage rates heretofore announced, namely: First-class matter, five cents per half ounce; postal cards, single, two cents; double, four cents; second and third class matter, one cent for each two ounces; fourth-class matter, one cent for each ounce. Registration fee, eight each ounce. Registration fee, eight

General Wheeler Takes Charge. NEW YORK, August 19.-General Vheeler to-day formally assumed comnand of Camp Wikoff at Montauk mand of Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point The health inspector of the camp bearded to-day the transports Mobile and Commanche, which arrived last night. The Mobile has on board the de-tachments of the Second Massachusetts volunteers and the Twenty-accond resi-ment of the regular army. These men will be sent to the detention camp. The doctors have not reported to the num-ber of sick on the Mobile. Surgeon General Blood and Major Brown, sur-geon of the Second Massachusetts, have strived here to assist in looking after the health and comfort of the Massa-chusetts volunteers. More typhold palate. The enemy threw away guns and

ride of the Pasig river, where he established his headquarters.

Meanwhile, General McArthur's brigade, over on the right wing, was having the severest kind of fighting.

Two guns of the Ultah battery opened on blockhouse No. 14, and soon knocked it into splinters. Then the troops advanced by the Pasay road toward the city, the Astor battery in the lead, and, as previously described hisd the hottest fichting of the day at the junction of the Cingalon read.

The Bpanish zoon retreated and General McArthur entered the city and established headquarters in Malate.

The lanurgents followed up the advance of our troops. An attempt was made to keep them out of the city but.

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE PROLONGED

If Spain is Humored-The Agitation for the Convocation of Cortes is Being Redoubled.

CAPITULATION DOESN'T INCLUDE ALL ISLANDS.

MADRID, Aug. 19.-The government has resolved to insist that the capitulation of Manila after the signing of the protocol shall have no effect in the peace negotiations unfavorable to Spain.

In any event the government holds that the capitulation having been signed by the commander of the town does not entail the surrender of the whole of the Philippines.

All the indications are that the peace negotiations will be prolonged. The opposition factions are redoubling the agitation for convoking the cortes, and it is said that Senor Sagasta begins to hesitate, although he shares the opinion of Duke Aldomovar De Rio, the foreign minister, as to the inconvenience involved in a meeting of the cortes and a series of debates during the peace ne-

It is possible that the cortes will meet after the elections to the councils general, about the middle of September.

The cabinet council to-night decided to appoint General Gonzales Parrado second in command in Cuba, Rear Admiral Luis Pastor Landero who succeeded Admiral Navarro, the Spanish commander in Cuban waters, and Marquis De Montero, minister of finance in the insular cabinet, as the commis evacuation for Cuba.

The Porto Rican commission has not not yet been appointed, the government awaiting an expression of the views of Governor General Macias, but it

has been decided that Admiral Vallarino shall be one of the commis-The peace commissioners have not yet been nominated, but it is believed the composition of the commission has been decided upon, though the names of its members will not be published yet, as the government is resolved to take advantage of the delay granted by the protocol in order to avoid a cabinet crisis.

El Liberal publishes remarks made by Sepor Sagasta on the diplomatic and political situation quoting the premier as follows: "From a legal point of view the present state of things is neither peace nor war, but merely a suspension of hostilities. An armistice would have allowed us to dispel better the obscurity of the situation, but the United States declined to agree to our making a step further in advance. The questions to be solved are numerous and complex. What we have done first is to lay down certain bases, on which each minister may make any observation which study of the subject suggests. These will continue to be treated in daily cabinet councils, it being held that the bases in question are the fundamental instructions for the guidance of the various commissions in the forthcoming negotiations, to be supplemented and rectified subsequently by telegraph.

"In Cuba, besides evacuation, there are many other problems. Spain may abandon her sovereignty over the greater Antilles; but there will remain the question of edifices and all our properties. There are lawsuits before the tribunals affecting the interests of the Spaniards. In Havana there are a large number of criminals who have been condemned by the Spanish tribunals; what is to be done with them? Then there are other questions for which we have to fix a basis of discussion and agreement, regarding the Philippines. Besides these and other problems of greater importance there is a preliminary question

"According to international law, a suspension of hostilities has been signed and the surrender of Manila ought to have no legal efficacy. How will that principle be understood by the United States? This causes us much anxiety and we give it great attention, but we are still awaiting the information demanded from General Jaudenes, which has not yet reached us on account of the difficulties of communication between Manila and Hong Kong."

SHIP LOAD OF SICK.

Hospital Ship Relief Arrives at New York from Porto Rico—Many Soldiers ill with Typhoid—Number Died and Buried at

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.-The United States hospital ship Relief arrived here rom Porto Rico with sick and wounded soldiers. The Relief left Ponce on the 14th and Mayaguez on the 15th inst. She carried 248 sick and wounded soldiers from General Miles' army. leaths from typhold fever occurred on the voyage. Nine of the victims were buried at sea. The body of Major Lawrence Smith, of Philadelphia, surgeon United States volunteers, who died at sea Aug. 18, was enclosed in a metallic coffin and brought here. Pour deaths from typhoid fever occurred on the Re-tief while she was lying in Ponce har-

Wisconsin, and C. A. Currier, private, United States hospital corps.
Following are the names of the mine men buried at sea: Richard M. Stevens, Texas, packer; Charles M. Ward, private, Company C. Lateenth infantry; Holiand Thompson, private, hospital corps; Royal Young, private, Company F. Nanetseath Infantry; Lestie R. Brown, private, Company A. Sixteenth Pennsytvania; George Wenden, quariermaster sergeant, Comany C. Sixth Massachusetts; W. Reed, private, Company K. Fourth Ohio; Irving Campbell, corporal, Company C. Third Illinois.

The total rumber of cases of typholic fever on the Reider, including those who

ing Campbes, corporal, Company S. Third Hillions.

The total raimber of cases of typhold fever on the Redief, including those who have died, was 187, and the number aboard of her when she arrived to-day was 163. The Redief also brought twenty wounded men, including three officers, the most of whom were shot in the battle near Mayaguez on August 19. Among the wounded are: Frank C. Frank, Company C, Sixtenth Pennsylvania, wounded in the thigh: Private Theodore Lusbold, Company I, Sixtenth Pennsylvania, wounded in elbow: Private George Whitlock, Company C, Sixtenth Pennsylvania, wounded in the thigh. The following passengers of the Redef landed at Quarantine and wont to New York: B. Tomatsuri, margeon Japanese navy; Lieutenart Colonel Senn, Surgeon navy; Lieutenart Colonel Senn, Surgeon navy; Lieutenart Colonel Senn, Surgeon has been founded to General Muse' staff; Captain W. P. Edgerton, returning to West Point; Ernest L. Tosca, late secretary to General Huse' staff as interpreter; Richard-Harding Davis, of the New York Hersist, and Mr. Dumsing of the Amochated Press. Health Officer of the Port Doty boarded the Redie Immediately on her arrival at Quarantine and conferred with Major Torney, surgeon in charge, regarding the sick and wounded. Major Torney reported a total of 248 sick and convigiesent. Of this number 154 were suffering from a severe type of typhold fever. These patients will be taken to New York and Brookeyn hesplanes an soon as arrangements can be made to receive them.

Net Alarm if Absut Velow Pever.

being kept at all points where there i the least danger. The three cases at Key West are the only ones reported in the south and no additional cases have en reported in the last three or days. At Montauk Point there are several suspicious cases, but if it is yellow fever, it is a very mild type.

A FILIPINO'S CONVERSION

From Support of the Spanish Cause to Aguinatio's Revolution—Lost Faith in the Treacherous Done. MANILA June 24.-Felipe Beunca

mino is a Filipino who was friendly to Spain and joined in the compromise arrangement whereby the Spaniards hoped to conclinate the rebel leaders without sacrificing too much. He was sent to Aguinaldo's camp by Captain General Augusti, with the object of securing Aguinuldo's adherence to the Spanish cause. He was arrested by the The bodies of these four were taken ashore and burled. They were: Philip kopn, Company K, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; Aaron Sumvan, private. Troop A, Fifth United States cavalry; Theodore Bronson, private, Company A, Second Wisconsin, and C. A. Currier, private, Gran hearlist corns. tain General Augusti, setting forth the writer's reasons for going over to the insurgents. Much of the letter refers to events of no special importance at this distance from the theatre of action, being devoted mainly to a review of the opening of hostilities between the Spanish and natives, and to telling General Augusti that he had come over to the Philippines too late to heal the breach an and harves, and come over to the half that he had come over to the hilippines too late to heat the breach recated by his predecessor's policy of ad faith and bribery, and advocation

bad faith and bribery, and advocation of the domination of the friars.

After pointing out the hopelessness of Augustd's position in Manila, Buencamino, addressin- the Fivininos, sume up the situation at the time of writing as fokows: "Having relied on the valor and worth of the Spariards and on their and worth of the Spariards and on their nd worth of the spanned superiority of race, istory and vaunced superiority of race, offered my life and the lives of a thouone of the Thipinos as volunteers to de-and Spain against her foes, but, in view of their miserable exhibition of coward-se and stupidty, ending in their cap-ure by the robels without resisting as sev ought, and always making my volthey ought, and arways making my vol-unteers take the brunt of the fighting. I am convinced that the Spaniards are not brave, are not our superiors, and are altogether incapatic of upholding their sovereignity in the Prilippines. From the moment this was clear they have forfeited the right to rule us, and my duty of loyalty to them ceases at and always making my vol

e same time. 'I therefore join the rebels and work tioned by God, the external purposes great disputes between human mations, in fact, God, in His inscrutable wisdom, decreed that in the sixteenth century nity Spanish solders and one friar should conquer these islands, and today, after more than 350 years of domination, God decrees that a humble individual, almost unknown, named Don Emelio Aguineldo, is to carry out the mightiest rebellion ever known in the far east."

Shafter's Santtary Repor WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19,-In his dispatch to the war department tonight concernius the health conditions WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The war department authorities are not alarmed about yellow fever among the troops in the United States, but a close watch is

NAVAL RENDEZVOUS

At Fort Honos-Seventy War Vosela Will be Brought Together There-No Peet-War Developments of Importance, Washington Waltingstor Beliefs Infor-mation From Banila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18,-One of the largest fleets of warships ever assem-bled in an American port will be brought ogether in the next few days at Fort Monroe. Already fifty-seven warehips are under orders to rendervous there, and the orders still to be issued will bring the total to the neighborh seventy. Naval officials my it is diffisult to realize the extent of such a ine aggregation in one harbor. orders began issuing last Monday, when ive ships were ordered to Fort Monroe, On the 16th another ship was added. On the 17th eight more were sent and on the 18th seventeen ships were added. To-day's orders include eighteen more ships. Before the orders began there were eight warships at Fort Monroe, so that the total up to date is fifty-seven. Included in to-day's orders are the Newport, Rodgers, Lebanon, Wompatuck Morris, Grim, Lancaster, Machias, Osceloa, Peoria, Massasoli, Sioux, Cheynne, Wabana, Chickasaw, Helena, Detrolt and Yankton. These and the ships previously ordered are mainly small raft, although there are a number of large cruisers and gunboats, including the San Francisco, Helena, Detroit, Topeka, Marietta and Castine. The ment of these ships northward is due to the close of hostilities, and more particularly to the desire to get the ships away from points of possible fever infec tion. They will now be put in thorough repair and the crews will be gradually changed from naval militiamen to sail-

ors of the regular navy,
Ships for West Indies.

The navy department has not yet deermined what ships will go to Havana. San Juan and other points of Cuba and Porto Rico. There is felt to be no hurry about this until the authority of th United States is fully established throughout the islands. In the meantime the matter of policing the shore points is being considered and in due ime a number of the light draught auxillary craft and some of the single tur reted monitors will be used for this const pairol. It is found, however, that only four of the old monitors of the civil war are fit for this service in southern centered about the West Indies from this time forward the navy department will send the new floating dock recently bought in New York down to Pensacola, Florida, where it will be kept for docking the warships. At that point also there are good naval workshops to be used in conjunction with the floating dock. The dock is now being coppered and will be towed to Pensacula as soon as the September gales are over,

No Fost-War Developments There were few developments of im ortance in the post-war situation today. The authorities are still waiting for General Merritt's report on the list of casualties and the state, war and navy departments are interested in knowing the exact terms on which Manilawas surrendered-whether the city alone or if all the Philippines were in cluded. It was stated by officials that nothing additional on this point had been received up to the close of office hours to-day. The efforts to restore the Manila cable continue but they have not proved successful thus far,

The claims made in Madrid that the protocol and not the capitulation, controls the status of affairs in the Philipipnes, will not be discussed by state de

missions for Cuba and Porto Rico and some doubt is expressed as to the accuracy of the names given in London. The names given in these reports are those of Spanish generals and admirals now stationed in Cuba and Porto Rico, so that if the mames are correct, no time will be lost in bringing the commissioners together. The understanding here is that the sessions will begin at Havana and San Juan about the first week in September.

PRESIDENT'S REGRETA In Not Bring Able to He in New York City

NEW YORK, August 12,-The fol-owing from President McKinley was re-ceived by Mayor Van Wyok to-day: Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, New York City:

The cordial invitation which you have extended on behalf of the cirisens and officials of New York for the celebration of the 20th is deeply appreciated, and I sincerely regret that public duties will preclude an absence from Washington at that time. It would be a great pleasure to unite with the people in giving a home welcome to the officers and men of the American fleet, who return with such signal honor for themselves and their country after a memorable campaign of blockade and battle, but some future day I hope to make a personal visit to the stations of soldiers, sullors and marines to show, if only in slight degree, my appreciation of their herole services to the nation. I cannot be present on Saturday, I am glad to have an opportunity of expressing my hearty sympaths with New York's tribute to the fact. of expressing my hearty sympathy we New York's tribute to the fleet (Signed) M'KINGO Administration Will be Repression MIKINLEY

Administration W. A. August 1 WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1 The national administration will presented at the naval parade in North to-morrow by six memberator, ablact. Secretary Bliss, Pozima-leneral Smith and Attorney Georgigs left on a late afternoon thain law York, and Secretaries Alger, G. ind Wilson left at 11:35 special car attached to the Pennsylvania limited. They companied by Governor Pir companied by Governor Pingles, Wichigan, as a guest of Secretary Algo

DRAMATIC

The Death of Ceneral Morale Terminates the Revolution

IN THE GAUTEMALAN REPUBLIC

Has Long Disturbed Affairs in Cen-

tral America.

PEACE IS NOW HOPED FOR

The Revolutionary General Organized Band in Mexico, and Selning Thou sands of Bags of Coffee Made Breastworks of them-Laid a United States Consul Under Tribute, and He Would Have Been Attended to in Short Order tf we Had not had the War with Spain on Our Hands-His Capture and Tragic Death.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19,-The state department to-day received a cable dispatch from Minister Hunter, at Guatemals, telling of the dramatic death of Beneral Morales, leader of the Guatemalan revolution and the collapse of that uprising. The dispatch is as follows:

"GUATEMALA, Aug. 18, 1898.

Day, Washington, "Ocos was occupied on the 10th by the covernment forces and 900 sacks of offee and other valuable property of foreigners saved from destruction. This cupation was sided without force by Captain Fegan, of the British gunboat eander, acting under request of British, German and United States minis

"Morales retreated before national troops to Cuchumatanes mountains, where he was surrounded and captured vesterday in a cave where he had been hiding for several days, without food and ill from hunger, fatigue and exposure. Commanding general ordered him removed to San Marcos. Medical aid vas summoned but he died on the way at San Sebastian last night at 11 o'clock. This is the end of the revolution." "HUNTER." The tragic end of General Morales as

reported to the state department, is but the last of the series of silrring events which have occurred in Guatemala within the last two weeks.

Inaugurated a Heign of Terror. Morales gathered together a good siz ed band along the Mexican border and made his appearance at the large town of Ocos. Here he inaugurated a reign of terror. He selzed many thousand bags of coffee and put them to the strange use of building breastworks for his revolutionary band. Sorties were made along the harbor front and launches and other craft burned and destroyed.

destroyed.

One of the most audacious acts was the laying tribute upon the United States consul and other consular officers there in the sum of \$1,500. The condition of affairs has been reported to the state department from time to time and efforts were made, in conjunction with the Mexican authorities to put an end

forts were made, in conjunction with the Mexican authorities to put an end to the depredations.

There was some delay, however, owing to the death of the Mexican minister's wife; and his consequent absence from Washington. Ordinarily, the United States is represented in Guatemann waters by a warship, but owing to the war with Spain all our ships have been required elsewhere. It is for this reason probably that the foreign representatives, including those of the United States united in asking the aid of the British naval commander at Ocos. This has proved effective, according to the report just received from Minister Hunter, as the revolution is cased with the capture and death of Geneval Morales.

Has Been a Conspicuous Figure. sion is looked upon as rather academic during the last three years. He was minister of war in the cabinet of President Barrios, and it is said that he used the war office to foment the rebellion against Barrios. The latter detected the plot and Morales field to Morales of the Case.

Spain's Commission.

Neither the state department our the French embassy has yet received word that Spain has chosen her military commissions for Cuba and Parts. The same state of the war office to foment the rebellion against Barrios. The latter detected the plot and Morales field to Morales and the plot and Morales field to Morales assassinated, being succeeded by President Ceberau.

It was thought the death of President Ceberau.

dent Ceberau.

It was thought the death of Barrios would ultimately lead to the success of Morales' revolutionary movement. It culminated in the raids of the last few weeks, and finally in the death of the noted revolutionary chief. Among South American officials here it is said that Morales' death will restore a calm that Morales' death will restore a to Central American affairs which has not existed for many months, even years, owing to the widespread in-fluence of Morales. He was about fortyfive gears old, a man of educ of marked force of character.

CABINET MEETING Yesterday Was Very Brief-Unimportant Matters Discussed.

Matters Discussed.

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The cabinet session to-day was brief. Disbandment of the army and naval review at New York were the main points of discussion. Secretary Alger stated the density were being worked out and considerable difficulty was being experienced in selecting the regiments to be put on the mustering out Hist, but he expected the matter would be in shape for the issuance in a few days of the necessary orders. Contrary to expectation, the selection of the personnel of the peace commission to meet in Paris was not infect up. It had been expected there would be a discussion of the names proposed for the commission, but the matter was not formally broached. There were no dispatches from the front laid before the cabinet. Acting Secretary of State Misore had been over just before the meeting to confer with the President on state department matters, though none of them, it was said, were of general significance. There were no omportant state matters discussed by the cabinet.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen

the cabinet.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Aller
attended the cabinet meeting. He explained the plans for the navel review
and it was decided that Secretary Alger. The others named wi this afternoon,

Will Resum Their Trips.

LIVERPOOL August 19.—All the local shipping firms sailing under the Spanish flag to Cuban and Porto Rican orts, have announced the resumption

SIX CHILDREN LOST

n the Awful Cloudburst That Swept Saw Mill Run, Sonr Pittsburgh, of Humani-ty and Everything Else Sevenble. PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 19.—A.

loudburst up Saw Mill run this mornng caused a tidal wave in that stream, nd endangered the lives of a dozen persons. Six children are missing, and are supposed to have been drowned.

They are: Regis Loftus. Genevine Shaughn

Margaret Shaughnessy. Anna Halzanfel.

The water in the run began to rise this morning, and at 9 o'clock a great ing children, together with some older persons, were standing on a porch of the brick tenement house on Violet al-ley, in the rear of Main street, near West Carson. This porch overhung the run. When the great wave, twenty feet high, came down, the porch was bar-

ried away and the people went with it. Mrs. John Loftus, mother of the two children first named, and two men were the adults in danger. The woman made a heroic effort to save her children, but

Near the mouth of the run the sand dredge Pittsburgh was moored, and when the men in it saw the wreckage coming down the stream and the people struggling for life, they stopped all las and went to the rescue. The men class and went to the rescue. else and went to the rescue. The men and the woman were carried out into the Ohio river, but were saved by the

the Onto river, but were saved by the sand diggers.

The woman had excited the admiration of all who saw the catastrophe by her efforts. She was almost overwhelmed a number of times, but each time fought off the debris and came to the surface. The great body of wates did much damage. A sand bar fifteen feet high at the foot of the run was washed away.

Chaleman Butler's Sucrender

speech at the big Populist encampment st Greensville to-day Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, national Butler, of North Carolina, machina-chairman of the Populist party, surren-dered to the Middle of the Roaders, or anti-Fusionists. He declared that as mational chairman he would promise that there would be no trades or com-bines with other of the old parties bebines with other of the old parties before she next national convention, and
that he would call that convention at
least a month before the Democratic or
Republican conventions convened and
thus prevent any opportunity of fusion.
He referred to the "Omaha agreement,"
which is an agreement between himself
and Milton Park, of Dallas, the leader
of the Middle of the Roaders' element.

American Bar Association. cluding session of the American Bur as sociation to-day was devoted to the co sideration of the amended report of the sideration of the amended report of the committee on federal ocurts, of which Edmund Wetmore, of New York, is chairman, and which was finsily subopted, after various ampainments. These officers were elected: Joseph H. Choats, New York, president; John Hindey, Haltimore, secretary, and Francis Rowie, Philadelphia treasurer. This evening the annual banquet or the association was held at the Grand Union hotel, Covers were taid for 165.

Beaten to Death.

SELATA, Ala., Aug. 19 .- Alex Walter a negro living near Pleasant Hill, was called from his cabin late last night by party of white men and carried to a party or write men and carried to the woods. Here he was strapped to a stump and beaters with buggy traces. He was released and managed to crawt back home, where he died helf an hour later. The negro had been very trouble-some in the neighborhood,

Blemarck's Memoirs.

BERLIN, Aug. 19 .- It is reported that Prince Herbert Bismarck has hidden simself for the purpose of correcting the secretary, and Professor Bucher. M is alleged on good authority, however, that the memoirs contain no startling disclosures, though they are Hkely to provoke interesting comments other actors in the events narrated

That Won't Do.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—It is rumored that the government will instruct the Cuba commissioners to present a strong case for the recognition of Spanish claims for ation for the cessation of public compensation for the cessation of public works in Cuba, the compensation to take the form of sadding upon Cuba the bulk of the Cuban debt existing in 1895. The papers advocate the strengtheming of Ceuta and Andalusian ports in anticipation of Anglo-Russian eventure.

Germany Will Not Protest.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The Komische Zeitung denies the rumor that Germany has protested against the United States nas protester against station at Pago-Pago in the Samoan islands, and de-clares that she would not dream of ob-jecting to a ftep which America has an equal right with Germany to take.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19 .-Major General Kent has been transferred from the Fifth army corps to the

Lightning's Swift-Work. nectal Dispatch to the Intelligence BERKELEY SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 19.—During a severe storm yesterday miles south of this place, was struck by lightning and killed. He was playing with his brother and another boy, who were light stunned, and the brother is sol expected to recover. oung son of William H. Miller, several

eventh, and has been ordered to re-ort to General Lee for assignment to

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia, Western Pennsylva-ila and Ohlo, fair; warmer Sunday; light ariable winds.

The temperature yesterday as obser by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Mar and Fourteenth streets, was as follows